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## List of antidotes for drug overdose pdf

An antidote is a substance that can inscure the form of addiction. The term antidote is a Greek word meaning given. This post will help you get used to the common antidote used in hospital environments. Here's an antidote that nurses need to be familiar with to respond quickly to this emergency: Action acetylcysteine (Mucomyst) acetaminophen/tylenol/paracetamol in antidote antidote display mode restores depleted glutathione stores and protects against kidney and liver failure. Activated carbon nonspecific poisons excluding cyanide, iron, lithium, acidity and alcohol. Stop the interstelt cycle in multiple capacities. Albuterol inhalers, insulin and glucose, NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, canexalate potassium anticholineant preparations neuro-muscle blockade (paralysis) atrophine sulfate or pralidoxime anticholineant inhibit competition in muscarine receptors. Benzypheniclin aanita planoids (deathcap mushrooms) are not known; partial protection against acute liver failure; It may replace amatoxin at protein binding sites that allow increased kidney excretion; It is also able to inhibit the penetration of amatoxin into liver cells. Calcium salt fluoride intake is quickly compounded with fluoride ions. Hyperoxamine iron is free of iron bind in the hyperoxamine bloodstream and act by enhancing its removal from the urine. digibind digoxine immune fab Digoxin combines molecules of digoksin, making it impossible to bind to the site of action on cells in the body. Lead killing of dimercapof, edetate calcium, dinatium, lead ions and man-made metals (e.g. zinc, manganese, iron, copper). Dippenhidramine (Benadril) chopiramid symptoms (EPS) are powerful antagonists to acetylcholine in muscarinin receptors. Flumazenyl benzodiazepines let's reverse the effect of benzodiazepines by inhibiting competition at the benzodiazepine binding site to GABAA receptors. A competing inhibitor of the enzyme alcohol dehydrhythmase found in the femepizole Ethylene glycol liver. This enzyme plays an important role in the metabolism of ethylene glycol and methanol. Glucagon beta blockers and calcium channel blockers stimulate the formation of adenyf cyclaze, which causes intra-cell increases in cycling AMP, as well as improved glycoenolsis and high serum glucose levels. Glucose (dextros 50%) Insulin-reactive dextros (mono glucose) is used by body tissues, distributed and stored and metabolized into carbon dioxide and water with the release of energy. Heparin ergotamine interacts with hyperemia III to reverse the hypercoagulant state. Together with the vasodilagen petoramin or nitroprusside, it is used to prevent local thrombosis and ischemic. Hydroxocobalamine cyanide forms cyanocobalamine, a non-toxic metabolic acid that is easily excreted through the kidneys. Lucoborin Calcium Fluorurasil Methotrexade protects healthy cells from the effects of methotrexade. Allow Metotrexes to enter and kill cancer cells. Magnesium sulfate A chemical protective drug that reduces the unwanted effects of certain chemotherapeutic drugs such as calcium sulfate glucose scalpel or cyclophosphamide. Methylene blue chemicals cause severe metemoglobinemia. Iposamide-induced encephyphy. Reduces metemoglobin in hemoglobin. Nalmephene or naloxone opioid analgesics prevent or reverse the effects of opioids, including respiratory depression, body and hypotension. Naloxone (Narcan) drug naloxone is estimated to antagonize the opioid effect by competing  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma$  opiate receptor sites in cnS, and has the greatest affinity for  $\mu$  receptors. Colligen anticholinerides anticholineants cause the accumulation of acetylcholine in cholineoric receptor sites. Nitrate, sodium and sugary cyanide oxidation oxidize hemoglobin in metemoglobin, which can combine free cyanide and produce vasodal expansion to improve endothetic cyanide detoxification. Non-cellation of penicylin-lynamine copper, gold, lead, water, zinc, metal ions. Petorellamin (retin) dopamine resithin produces alpha-adrenaik blocks for a relatively short period of time. It is also direct, but less marked, to the positive inotropic and chromosomal effects on the heart muscle and blood vessels in the soft muscles. Phyostigmine or NaHCO<sub>3</sub> Tricyclic antidepressants effectively increase the concentration of acetylcholine at the site of choline transmission and reversible anticholineants. Protamin heparin sulfate protamine is strongly combined with the acidic heparin to form a stable complex and counterinsocoagulation activity of the two drugs. Piridoxin isoniazide, theophylline, monomethyl hydrazine. Adjunct

